modify, would tie these two things together. So if you have
this chart that I prepared and distributed, if, for
instance, the percent of the school costs that are state aid
do not go up from 33 percent to 36 percent in the year
'85-86 to '86-87, then the amendment I have would say that
the qualifying levy will not go up from 50 cents to 60 cents
as it shows on the chart. It would in fact go up halfway
just as the percentage on the right-hand column goes up
halfway, then the qualifying levy would go up halfway. So
it links the two together and it is important that that
happen and I don't think we have much attention,
Mr. President.

PRESIDENT: I don't believe we do, Senator. We will try to
get some. (Gavel). Order in the Chamber please so we can
hear the speaker.

SENATOR LAMB: That in a nutshell is wha the amendment
does. If you look at the right-hand columr that I have on
that sheet that I passed out, if the percen of total school
costs as state aid does not go up as ca ed for in the
intent language, then the qualifying levy or equalization
will not go up to the extent that it says a the bill. In
other words, they are linked together so if e only get half
as much state aid as we expect, then th qualifying levy
would go up only half as much. Now this what happens if
you don't have this amendment on there. ou squeeze this
equalization money into fewer and fewer districts because
fewer and fewer districts have that high qualifying levy.
So for some districts it is going to a real windfall
unless there is other legislation whicr would reduce the
amount of equalization aid and conseq ntly increase the
foundation aid. So you really do need nis amendment in my
opinion to make it a workable bill.

PRESIDENT: Senator Vickers.

SENATOR VICKERS: Well, Mr. President id members, I rise to
oppose the Lamb amendment. We had th discussion on 341 in
the past and at that time I told y 1 that the purpose of
equalization was to try to address ' ose areas who had the
largest problem as it related tc the support of their